The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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INJUNCTION COURT PASSES JUDGMENT ON TRADE UNION RULE

Judge Stafford of the supreme court of the District of Columbia has enjoined the Brotherhood of Painters and its Washington local from enforcing one of its oldest trade rules.

The Barker painting company of New York city secured a contract in Washington, but refused to accept the union rule in these cases that the New York wage rate be paid.

Washington union painters refused to work under these conditions. The company made no attempt to operate non-union, but asked Judge Stafford for an injunction restraining the unionists from enforcing their rule.

In granting the request, the court said that the rule is

"unlawful and that any attempt to enforce the same against the plaintiff will constitute an unlawful conspiracy against it, in violation of its right and property rights, and that the plaintiff will thereby be put in immediate danger of suffering irreparable loss and damage."

Note how the court throws its power on the employer's side and against human freedom.

What rights of the company are violated?

What property rights have been taken from it?

Does Judge Stafford hold that the company has a property right in these painters? Or that the painters are in any way bound to work for the New York concern?

Since when has it been an "unlawful conspiracy" for these workers to refuse to labor for any reason or for no reason?

Who authorized an injunction judge to command workers not to enforce one of their union rules because this rule costs an employer a few extra dollars?

If the principle is admitted that an equity court can sit in judgment over one union rule, an equity court can sit in judgment over every union rule.

An injunction judge is not guided by law, custom or precedent, as is the judge who sits in criminal and civil cases.

The injunction judge is unfettered. He may adjust his decisions to his economic views, to his prejudices and passing whims.

No human right the worker may possess is sacred to the injunction judge.

The injunction judge refuses to treat the worker as a free man; or consider that he differs from a commodity in that he has a memory, understanding and will; or that no one can have a property right in his labor.

The disputed painters' rule, its protection to the local trade and its general acceptance by other employers is no part of this discussion, which revolves around the principle that an injunction judge has no right to pass judgment on working conditions free men agree to.

To admit in the slightest degree that an injunction judge has this right is to reject the principle that workers own themselves.

The painters may work or they may refuse to work for any reason or no reason.

They may make any rule they see fit as a condition under which they will labor.

They do not have to surrender or waive that right when an employer tells an injunction judge their services are too expensive.

That right distinguishes free men from slaves.

Freedom for workers is not conditional. It is not subject to counting room or market place standards.

Freedom for workers is absolute. Dollars and business are in no way associated with this priceless heritage.

An attempt to force workers to labor is a denial of this freedom.

The injunction judge denies this freedom. He would aid the employer in coercing workers.

The employer has the right to reject conditions the workers demand, but no injunction judge should inject the power of the state into such controversy.

ALL ORIENTALS ARE BARRED; CONGRESS 'CALLS' JAP BLUFF

Washington, April 19.—The Japanese ambassador has notified Secretary of State Hughes that "grave consequences" may follow exclusion of Japanese by the United States congress. The letter aroused members of congress, who declare it is "astonishing" and "extraordinary."

Almost immediately the house passed the Johnson act, which practically excludes the Japanese, by a vote of 322 to 71.

The senate also "called" Hanihara just as quickly as possible, and unanimously voted to bar all aliens who are not eligible to citizenship. This is what the ambassador said will result in "grave consequences."

Members of congress agree that the Hanihara letter made it impossible for the United States to take any other position, unless it were willing to acknowledge to the world that fear of Japan compelled it to surrender a sovereign right.

The ambassador explained that the "gentlemen's agreement" between the two nations provides that Japan shall "continue its policies to adopt and enforce certain administrative measures" designed to check Japanese immigration to the United States.

It is not denied that the United States has the right to say who shall, and who shall not, be admitted to this country. Japan recognizes this principle of international law, as its ambassador indicates when he says:

"It is needless to add that it is not the intention of the Japanese government to question the sovereign rights of any country to regulate immigration to its own territories."

When the United States attempts to enforce a right the Japanese accept, the latter announce that "grave consequences" may follow.

Secretary of State Hughes takes the same position as the Japanese, and favors congress yielding to Japan the quota rights that white nations enjoy. Both the American secretary of state and the Japanese plead that only a few Japanese would be admitted to this country under the quota system, and this would smooth the ruffled feathers of the eastern nation.

Advocates of Japanese exclusion declare that if the Hughes-Japanese position is accepted, this puts the Japanese on the same basis as white nations. This is the goal of Japan, and when realized it will permit that nation to carry out future colonization schemes it is now planning.

Anti-Japanese point out that the proposed restriction of Japanese applies to Lascars, Hindus, Chinese, Koreans and all other Orientals. The Japs protest that their dignity is offended, when, in fact, they are asking for favored treatment over other nations of the far east. These other nations, however, have no powerful armament, nor are they customers in the markets of the world, as are the Japanese. This makes it possible for the Japanese to assume a high moral tone, and talk about their "dignity," though the exclusion proposal applies to all Orientals.

The Japanese now debar Koreans from their country for the very reason that the United States opposes the admission of Japanese, Koreans and other Orientals. In a recent letter to Secretary Hughes, the Japanese overlook their Korean policy, and plead for "fair play."

RACES WILL NOT MIX; JAP CHECK IS LOGICAL

Washington, April 19.—Japanese notification to Secretary of State Hughes that their debarment from this country may result in "grave consequences" has aroused members of congress. Senators and representatives quick response to this has applied threat if the United States takes action that is its right under international law.

"The Japanese can not become Americans because this would fly in the face of all scientific fact," declared Congressman Miller of Washington.

"Aside from an intense national spirit and attachment for his ancestral and blood home, he, like all other races or nationals, responds to another philosophy at once basic and fundamental

"Scientists tell us the older the blood geographically confined, the older the racial or national customs, the older the characteristics without change or modification, the more difficult it is to change the mental, moral, and temperamental make-up of a people.

"Oriental blood is the oldest blood in the world today unchanged by environment. Oriental customs, character and temperament are the oldest of all. Japan, for 2,000 years, lived under one dynasty, her people cycle in and cycle out, lived with their strict and unbending customs, institutions, habits and traditions. Her national ideal was fixed. The very lives of the people were trained in one channel, and thus their mental and character life molded to one standard of the purposes of life.

"Only within the memory of man now living has her institutions become changed. Japan's modernization is not 50 years old, and some of her institutions are not yet changed.

"Is it any wonder, therefore, that the individual Japanese character does not fit into our modern and democratic ways and customs. His nation has not had the representation that always follows the infusion of new or other blood of the same race. His blood is unchanged in thousands of years—characteristics of his nationals within the national blood. Is it to be wondered that his character is fixed, his customs unchangeable. He remains a Japanese in heart, soul and blood—as unchangeable as the stars."

EDUCATE LOGGERS TO TAKE WAGE CUT

Portland, Ore., April 19.—The Four L Bulletin, issued by the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen, is educating these workers to accept wage cuts.

The legion is the lumber barons' company "union." The Bulletin, an alleged spokesman for workingmen, says:

"My own opinion is that most of the mills look on wage reductions as a last resort and will not apply it unless forced to do so, but with conditions as they are, they may be so forced.

"There are enough exceptions to this, however, to make it possible that some mills will cut wages and force the others to do likewise."

One-half of the Bulletin's first page is devoted to these hints that wage cuts are unavoidable. The position of this publication answers the question: "Why do anti-unionists love the company 'union'?"

WILL PUSH CASE

Washington, April 17.—The investigations and probes now on in the nation's capital have resulted in quick action in at least one case, and the new attorney general is quoted in the daily press as saying if this case is not pushed he will inquire why.

The case is an indictment against Senator Wheeler, who is charged with receiving $7,000 after his election to the senate. The public is assured this case will be pushed.

Senator Wheeler is the leading member of the senate committee that is investigating the attorney general's office. He is being subpoenaed at every turn by witnesses refusing to appear, and books and papers being refused him.

RECORD RAIL PROFITS

New York, April 19.—The Union Pacific's net income last year was $59,922,206, after the payment of taxes and charges. The report states that $2,858,696 was spent principally on locomotives because of the shop men's strike, the previous year.

ANOTHER LABOR BANK

Jackson, Mich., April 19.—The Farmers' and Workingmen's savings bank has been opened in this city. It is offered by union labor.

RENEW CONTRACT

Oakland, Cal., April 19.—Teamsters have renewed their wage agreement with the Draymen's association.

Roads Injure Merchant Marine; Blame Placed on "High" Wages

Washington, April 19.—The relations between certain American railroads and foreign steamship lines were again brought to public attention by the house committee that is investigating the United States shipping board.

Members of the committee scored these relations, which are so harmful to the American merchant marine. Commissioner Thompson cited northwestern railroads that, it said, they have contracts with Japanese shipping concerns by which they receive 2½ per cent commission of the freight originating on their lines. This arrangement places American vessels at a disadvantage, as the railroads find it to their interest to divert all business possible to the Japanese ships. Commissioner Thompson said it was impossible for the shipping board to make progress at Boston, because the Boston & Albany railroad has a similar contract with British concerns.

Three years ago United States Senator Randsell of Louisiana called attention to secret agreements between a score of American trunk lines and foreign steamship companies. These railroads virtually pledged themselves to cripple American merchant marine by using foreign ships. Some railroads give the foreign ships free dock facilities, sell coal to the foreign vessels at less than to American, and pledged that they would assist these foreign ship companies in securing a monopoly of city, county and harbor taxes.

"The most amazing aspect of the situation," said Senator Randsell, in a New York speech, on November 2, 1921, "is that the railroads, supplied with funds from the United States treasury, have been utilizing their resources to build up the business and swell the profits of foreign competitors of the government's shipping. In other words, the government of the United States is placed in the position of using its money to foster competition with itself.

"How are we to escape the conclusion that the American merchant marine has powerful enemies at home working to destroy it?" asked Senator Randsell.

"For a year and a half now the merchant marine act of 1920 has been a law, but of all its provisions the ones that remain unenforced are those which would increase our share of our carrying trade and decrease the share of our foreign rivals. What is the dead-hand of delay that locks every effort that would aid the triumphal march of our alien competitors?

"If there are sinister influences at work, as is charged with great frequency, let us drag them to the light and ruthlessly stamp them out of existence. Not till then shall we be able to realize to the full what is wrong with our merchant marine."

Nothing came of Senator Randsell's plea. Since the United States railroads are giving foreign ships. The same situation exists now, when the flag from the United States shipping board and congressmen again refer to these contracts.

In the meantime editors assure the public that "high" wages and the seamen's law are driving the American flag from the seven seas, and that our only salvation is to Chinafy American ships.

PEONAGE IN ALABAMA; WORKERS ARE TRICKED

Birmingham, Ala., April 19.—Federal officers have uncovered a system of peonage that extends throughout several sections of the state. It is declared that both white and black workers are held in slavery, and indictments are expected against prominent planters. The most flagrant cases have been found in Walker county, near Birmingham, and in Marengo county, in southwest Alabama.

One of the common methods to enslave white and colored farmers is to work them on the crop-sharing basis. These "croppers" are held on the farms from year to year, and kept continually in debt. No matter how large the crop, the landlord's system of bookkeeping prevents the farmer from ever getting his share of the ledger. He is never on the right side of the ledger.

The "cropper" may labor with the hope that his return will yield him sufficient to buy needs for his home, but he is told that he is yet in debt.

Charges of peonage against the negroes keep them in bondage. The negro is arrested and fined. A planter pays the fine and the negro is forced to work out this cost. With co-operation by the authorities the negro must work on the plantation until he is told his fine has been paid.

NO ONE IS BLAMED FOR MINERS' DEATHS

Bluefield, W. Va., April 19.—A coroner's jury finds that no one is responsible for the death of 24 miners employed by the Yukon-Pocahontas coal company, March 17.

The jury said the explosion was caused "by powder detonations and assisted by coal dust." Under the state law the company is required to dampen this dust to prevent ignition.

The mine is located in McDowell county, a section of the state almost controlled by Baldwin-Feltz detectives who are financed by anti-union coal companies. No one in this county can recall when a coal owner was punished for these explosions.

BACK FARM BILL

Washington April 19.—The senate agricultural committee has ordered a favorable report on the McNary-Haugen bill, which would take the exporting of wheat and other commodities out of private hands and place them in control of a government commission. The proposal, while classed as an emergency measure, is one of the most radical and far-reaching ever proposed in the senate. It overturns all theories of "less business in government." It is backed by the farmers' bloc and is the unrest of farmers. Because of this unrest some of the nation's most prominent standpatters are supporting the bill.

STREET CAR MEN GAIN

Toronto, Ontario, April 19.—The Street Car Men's union has secured a two-years' agreement which includes working conditions for "extras," who formerly had to wait long hours for a few hours' labor. These workers are now guaranteed six hours work a day and a minimum wage of $44.60 a month.

WILL GUARD SALMON; CANNERS LOSE FIGHT

Washington, April 19.—After a hard fight the house accepted a proposal by Delegate Sutherland of Alaska that there be a close season in the waters of Alaska salmon and that the trap be regulated.

The trap is a fish net, often a mile long, arranged in such a way that when salmon go in they can not escape. These traps are anchored at the mouth of fresh water where salmon enter from the ocean to spawn.

It was stated that when a fish is caught, approximately 6,000 spawn are destroyed.

Canners opposed this legislation and pleaded that their traps, valued at $20,000,000, would be worthless. Delegate Sutherland declared the federal trade commission reports that the entire trap industry on the Pacific coast in 1917 was valued at only $6,000,000.

The canners made the astounding claim before the house committee that they have the sole right to fish in Alaskan waters. They admitted that they are only exercising a privilege, but insisted that no one else's such privilege is good as against anyone else, except the government.

In urging the fishing bill proposal, Congressman Briggs intimated that but for the canners and packers, the Alaskan fisheries would have been conserved long ago. It was stated that more than 332,000,000 salmon have been caught in traps from 1907 to 1922.

HIGH LUMBER PROFITS

Austin, Texas, April 19.—Retail lumber dealers make a larger profit than the lumber mill owners, according to a study of the lumber industry by the Texas labor department.

The mills made an average profit of 18 per cent. The average profit of retail dealers ranne from 18 per cent to 53 per cent. The latter figure prevails in the Rio Grande valley and southwest section of the state, where the average cost for lumber is $42.76 per 1,000 feet and the average selling price is $65.61.

Wages for skilled workers in this industry averaged $1,430.20 last year, and for unskilled workers, $986.30.

PREDICT FOUR-HOUR DAY

New York, April 19.—The four-hour day in the near future was predicted by Arthur B. Jones at a "human engineering" meeting in this city, which was attended by 150 delegates from 13 eastern colleges. Mr. Jones explained that the present outlook of industrial concerns, if properly systematized with due regard to the workmen, would be productive in half the time it now takes.

POLISHERS RAISE WAGES

Kokomo, Ind., April 19.—Metal polishers employed by the Globe stove company have secured a 10 per cent wage increase.

STONE MASONS GAIN

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—Stone masons and employers have agreed on a new rate of $1.12½ an hour.

HAND-PICKED "UNION" FAILS OIL WORKERS

Newark, N. J., April 19.—Standard Oil's company "union" has failed to live up to its promises and disillusioned members are muttering trade union sentiments.

The "union" includes Standard oil plants in northern New Jersey. It has been strongly press agented by Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard oil company of New Jersey.

The company is making its usual record dividends, and everything was going along swimmingly until the workers asked for a 10 per cent wage increase. The company "union" failed to function and, worse yet, Mr. Teagle is called a "hot air artist," or words to that effect.

The workers are now appealing to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and will rely on his graciousness, "rather than on arbitration."

At a mass meeting of these workers, held in Bayonne, near here, one of the speakers declared that the company's president "fairly swamped" them in conference with his statistics on the high cost of living. "We could get nowhere," the speaker said.

"Mr. Teagle is a fine man, but he is a spell binder," another speaker declared.

These workers now propose to hold a banquet at the most fashionable hotel in this city and invite John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He will be reminded of his public declarations on the need for a living wage.

PARTY LINES WEAKEN IN NATION'S CAPITAL

Washington, April 19.—The increasing disregard in congress for party lines was shown last week when the majority party failed to unseat Sol Bloom, Democratic congressman from New York city. The result attracted little attention, though it is most significant.

The contest took on an added importance because it decided how the New York delegation may vote in the house, and the next presidential election is thrown into the house. Under the constitution, the states vote as a unit in such a case. Because of the seating of Congressman Bloom the New York delegation now consists of 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans. This makes it possible for the former to vote the entire delegation in the event the house is called upon to select a president.

The increasing non-partisanship in the nation's capital can be best understood when it is recalled that enough Republican congressmen voted for a political opponent, though their action wrested control of the New York delegation in the house from their party.

This would be an unheard-of procedure a few years ago, but organized labor's agitation for non-partisanship the past 40 years has created a new public opinion on this subject.

HIGH STEEL PROFITS STOP WAGE REDUCTION

New York, April 19.—Will some one please show the steel trust how wages can be cut when profits are smashing all records?

Southern manufacturers of pig iron have cut wages 12½ per cent and the same cut is enforced in the Connellsville (Pa.) coke district.

Wages in the steel trade were slightly raised last year when the 12 and 12 hour day were abolished, but a return to the old rates is out of the question because of profits. It is expected that the steel trust will show a net gain of more than $50,000,000 for the first three months. While the non-organized workers in the pig iron industry have waged no strike in recent years, the nation-wide steel strike and the monumental cost to the trust is still recalled by those who think, but do not talk, wage reductions.

CAN'T BUILD RAILROAD

Washington, April 19.—Examiners of the interstate commerce commission oppose the building of a 50-mile railroad into the Coeur D'Alene coal fields by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. The company uses only non-union employes and claims it might be forced back into coal burners at any time and would need its own supply.

The examiners say there is an adequate coal supply for the railroad and to open a new coal field would cause an over-production.

WESTERN PAINTERS STRIKE

Los Angeles, Cal., April 19.—Painters have dared the wrath of the strong anti-union element in this city by striking to enforce a new wage scale. For the last four years rates have been $6 a day. They want $8.

P. O. WORKERS ANGRY AT LIVING WAGE FOES

Washington, April 19.—Postal workers are angry because post office officials claim there can be no wage increase because of the recent decision denying increase in postal rates.

The postal workers insist that they are entitled to a living wage, whether the department operates at a profit or a loss.

"We hear nothing of a self-sustaining navy or army or state department," said Editor Flaherty of the Union Postal Clerk. "The pay and pension privileges of the admirals and the generals are not predicated on the necessity of showing a surplus. Regardless of what the postal revenues may be—whether they be large or small—the facts stand out that the government should pay its postal workers an adequate wage. Then if it is a low wage, low-rate policy that amounts to a virtual subsidy to a few business concerns already opulent beyond the dreams of avarice."

Editor Flaherty's reference to a subsidy "to a few business concerns" is based on benefits of the parcel post to large shippers and mail order concerns. More than 70 per cent of all mail handled is this business, which is carried at a loss.

The profits of these concerns increase because of parcel post benefits, while postal workers labor for an insufficient wage, and department heads assure these workers it is impossible to raise wages.

SECOND MORTGAGES BOOST HOME COSTS

Washington, April 19.—"An unwarranted burden is being placed through the discounting of second mortgages," declared Congressman Hammer, in discussing their effect on the building industry.

It was shown that the legal rate of interest can not exceed 8 per cent, but a bonus that ranges from 5 to 40 per cent, is charged for second mortgages.

"The trust company which discounts these mortgages for contractors is usually connected with and partly controlled by the builder who erects his house built," said Congressman Hammer. "This interlocking arrangement makes it possible for the landlord to have his building erected for much less than the contract price."

Mr. Hammer explained the workings of second mortgage companies, of which there are many in Washington. The bonus is now being organized advertises 50,000 shares of common stock. Of this amount but 20,000 shares is sold to the public and the balance is retained by "insiders" who control the corporation.

The money is contributed by the stockholders, and this money is then used by the corporation to finance building concern.

"The security for the money is based on second mortgages of doubtful value, manipulated by interested people," said Mr. Hammer. He denounced the "scandalous financing that is connected with these second mortgages."

ROAD BLAMED FOR WRECK

Washington, April 19.—In a sizzling report to the interstate commerce commission, W. P. Borland, director of the commission's bureau of public safety, blamed the Union Traction company of Indiana for a wreck on its line, near Ingalls, Ind., last February, resulting in the death of 36 passengers and the injury of 36 others.

The accident was a head-on collision between two interurban cars on a single track. The block system was not in use.

General Manager Nichol of the road was scored for his "carelessness" in failing to have reported by other officials and employes, said the report.

The commission's investigator put the blame for the accident on poorly maintained automatic train-control device had been installed and its proper operation by the road, this accident would in all probability have been prevented."

OPPOSE JAPANESE

Miami, Fla., April 19.—Japanese colonization in this state was unanimously denounced by the annual convention of the Florida state federation of labor.

DEFEAT ANTI-UNION SHOP

Rochester, N. Y., April 19.—Anti-union elements in this city failed in their attempt to have a non-union contract declare for the anti-union shop.

INJUNCTION JUDGE HAS WEAK DEFENSE

Washington, April 19.—The current issue of Law and Labor, an anti-union publication, makes its expected defense of Injunction Judge Strong of Long Island City, who issued a sweeping order against machinists employed by R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses.

"The machinists violated their contract," says Law and Labor. This the machinists deny. They say a tentative agreement was reached and they asked for a conference to discuss wage conditions. The company refused and then manufactured unrest in the hope that they could secure a conference.

Judge Strong has denied these workers their constitutional rights. He went beyond the bounds of the average injunction judge by ordering a conference, plainly in excess of a court, not to mention the fact that they are on strike.

Ignoring the denials of right and the company's refusal to confer, Law and Labor resumes its ridiculous legal attempt to defend this flagrant judicial usurpation.

Law and Labor is published by the league of industrial rights, formerly known as the anti-boycott association. The latter title was discarded about the time the laws of nations favored the boycott against member nations that ignored its mandates.

UNIONIST IS MOBBED; TO SUE FOR DAMAGES

Mobile, Ala., April 19.—The central trades council is securing evidence for John E. Winstanley, who was flogged by a Florida mob, near here, in 1921.

Winstanley was a representative of the International Union of Mine Workers at the time. The train on which he was a passenger was flagged at a small station. Before he could be seized by a gang of armed men, flogged, and left for dead. When he was found by friends, ten of the mob said: "We'll show you we don't want no union organizers in Bay county."

No indictment has been handed down, as the federal district attorney here is in doubt to obtain evidence identifying the assailants. The district attorney also discovered that there is no federal statute on which to base a prosecution. It is stated that Winstanley was not an interstate passenger, but was riding between two points in Florida.

Organized labor is determined to punish the mob leaders, some of whom are known to be connected with lumber interests. Every effort is made to conceal evidence of this outlawry.

STEEL MAKES RECORD UNDER SHORTER HOURS

New York, April 19.—Steel production last month reached new heights, the average daily output was 159,455 tons. The previous high record, made under the long hour system, was 157,778 tons in March, 1926.

Steel publications make extensive comment on the new production mark, but they overlook the fact that this record is under the shorter work day. These publications voted "aye" when they declared the eight hour day workday would "ruin the industry."

And "we are not in favor of ruining this industry," said the worthy man.

LABOR WANTS PEACE

Minneapolis, April 19.—"Organized labor is prepared to establish industrial peace and prevent the wastes of industrial controversy," said George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' union.

"In regard to industrial difficulties," the trade unionist said. "But we insist that differences be settled on the basis of fact and not on the opinion of some man who may or who may not be engaged in the business.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GAIN

Dubuque, Iowa, April 19.—The electrical workers' union raised wages from 90 cents an hour to 95 cents.

WHITE PLAINS BARBERS OUT

White Plains, N. Y., April 19.—Barbers in this city have suspended work to enforce a new wage scale.

HIDE LARGE PROFITS IN STOCK DIVIDENDS

Washington, April 19.—Stock dividends totaling $2,328,702,915 were issued by the 109,311 corporations making income tax returns in 1922, according to a report to the senate by the treasury department.

These profits escape taxation through the United States supreme court's decision, March 8, 1920, that stock dividends are not taxable. The decision was rendered by Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Day favoring taxation. In an elaborate review of this case Justice Brandeis said:

"If stock dividends representing profits are held exempt from taxation under the sixteenth amendment (of the federal constitution), the owners of the most successful businesses in America will, as the facts in this case illustrate, be able to escape taxation on a large part of what is actually their income. So far as the profits are reported as income received as dividends, they will pay these taxes not upon their income but only upon the income of their stockholders. That such a result was intended by the people of the United States when adopting the sixteenth amendment is inconceivable."

Justice Brandeis insisted that in adopting the sixteenth amendment the people intended to include everything "which by reasonable understanding can fairly be regarded as income."

"That stock dividends representing profits are so regarded, not only by the plain people but by investors and financiers and by most of the courts of the country is shown, beyond peradventure, by their action and by their utterances," said Justice Brandeis.

TUNNELERS STRIKE; RISK LIVES DAILY

New York, April 19.—Workers who are digging a new tunnel under the Hudson river suspended work following a blowout when 35 men narrowly escaped death.

Through some one's criminal carelessness the pressure of air supplied the tunnel was increased, so much that it blew a hole in the tunnel roof. Water rushed into the hugh space and endangered the lives of the two-score workers. The explosion threw a Niagara of water nearly 100 feet in height through the surface of the river.

These tunnel workers are called "sandhogs." They labor in a constant danger far down below the bottom of the river. They work under high air pressure, and are subject to a painful occupational disease called the "bends." Many of these workers are now in the infirmary museum of concussion that is the result of but one hour's labor where the air pressure is between 40 and 50 pounds. Eight hours is the rule where the air pressure is up to 21 pounds, but these workers say hours should be reduced to six.

UNION ACTORS ARE LOYAL

Chicago, April 19.—A dinner tendered State's Attorney Crowe proved a "frost," as far as organized labor is concerned, when the dinner committee of his office over to anti-union employers. He permitted the employers' committee to act as host on strikers' headquarters. The unionists were examined by this attorney. They refused to attend the dinner and secured the Duncan sisters, Taylor Holmes, Vivian Tobin and other well known actors and actresses to provide entertainment. The entertainers, however, didn't entertain. They gave a concert for the benefit of equity association, affiliated with the A. F. of L. When they learned of Crowe's doings they staged a walk-out.

TYPOS DEFEAT LOCKOUT

Long Beach, Cal., April 19.—The Typographical union's strike has defeated the Morning Sun's lockout, and the union printers are back on the job.

The Sun was aided by the notorious Los Angeles Times, but this proved a handicap.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES

Dubuque, Iowa, April 19.—A wage increase of 12½ cents an hour has been secured by Carpenters' union. The new rate is 95½ cents an hour.